

U. S. Force Set To Help Lebanon

By Drew Pearson

American troops will be the President and Dulles said landed in strife-torn Lebanon that they did not believe Russia would do so. Even so, they said there was no other alternative.

Within the next 24 hours, President Eisenhower made it clear to Congressional leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties at his two-hour White House conference Monday.

The decision came after a formal request from President

Chamoun for American aid under the Eisenhower Doctrine, request, hitherto made only in principle. Chamoun's formal request, came immediately following news of the surprise Nasser coup d'etat in Iraq, long considered the strongest Arab ally of the West.

Mr. Eisenhower described this to Congressional leaders as a "mortal threat to freedom and free government all over the world." He said, in brief, that the United States would lose the confidence and respect of its friends if it did not take forceful action.

He said he had talked the matter over with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council, which were in agreement. Gen. Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was present, was asked by Congressional leaders whether we had the ability to take action in Lebanon, and he replied in the affirmative.

During the course of the long conference, the Central Intelligence Agency was severely criticized for not alerting Washington of the impending revolt in Iraq. It was pointed out that this was a friendly area, where we should have had the means to know the score — nevertheless we were caught completely unaware of the revolt.

Allan Dulles, CIA chief, was present and took the criticism. He did not attempt to make any excuses.

Only one Senator spoke up in any real disagreement with the plan to send troops into Lebanon. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic whip, He argued that the United States should defer on

This was the point that worried Congressmen most, as grim-lipped, they came away from the meeting.

Hauge's New Job

Gabriel Hauge, who has sat at the President's right hand as economic adviser for more than five years, will resign this week to take an important position with the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York.

This will set off other resignations at the White House, including the expected exit of Sherman Adams on Labor Day weekend and the retirement of Howard Pyle, former Governor of Arizona, who has been one of the top members of Mrs. Eisenhower's staff. He is expected to go back to Arizona in late August.

No reason has been given for Hauge's resignation other than his desire to accept an important banking position in New York. However, his friends give as an added reason the likelihood that General Wilton Persons will replace Sherman Adams, and many of the White House staff indicate they cannot get along with Persons.

At present, all papers requiring action in the future rather than immediate action are being referred to Persons instead of Sherman Adams.

Persons has been close to Eisenhower for many years, having been one of his aides at NATO in Paris and having been legislative liaison officer for the White House in recent years. Though close to Eisenhower, he is not close to other members of the White House staff and if he replaces Sherman Adams, as expected, it would hasten the disintegration of the present White House staff.

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U. S. Force Reported On Move

President Confers With Top Officials On Baghdad Crisis

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

At urgent United States request, the United Nations Security Council last night was summoned to meet at 10 a.m. today on the Mid-east crisis, amid widespread reports that American armed forces are about to move into Lebanon.

Some members of Congress who attended a White House meeting with the President said flatly that American Marines would be landed. And last night Jordan's King Hussein, who earlier had proclaimed himself monarch of the Iraqi-Jordanian Federation in the "absence" of Iraq's King Feisal, asked both the United States and Turkey for help. Before this, Lebanon's beleaguered President Camille Chamoun also was reported to have asked American aid.

The Iraqi crisis hit Washington like a mighty thunderclap. It was instantly apparent that the United States and the Western World were face to face with a crisis of major importance. If the West did not act, and act quickly and effectively, to shore up its remaining friends in the Middle East the whole area might be lost now that Iraq had fallen into the neutralist camp led by United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Such was the verdict of Administration officials, of many foreign diplomats and of members of both parties in Congress.

In London, there were mounting reports that Britain was considering military action in the wake of the Iraqi coup, an event which has set

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Council Meets Today on Mideast; U.S. Forces Reported About to Act

crisis since Suez. Some London reports even spoke of a plan for military intervention in Iraq to protect lives of British citizens in Baghdad, Iraq's capital. One British Foreign Office report said that the Controller of the Household at the British Embassy in Baghdad was killed by a stray bullet.

The U.N. step was decided on by President Eisenhower during an hour-long meeting in his White House office with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Acting Secretary of Defense, Donald Quarles, Gen. Nathan Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpastor, the White House staff secretary, and White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, according to Hagerty.

This meeting took place immediately after a two-hour and ten minute conference between the President and 22 Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders as well as top Administration officials. All the Senators and Representatives were unusually close-mouthed after the conference, many of them reporting that the President had admonished them to keep strict secrecy on the discussion.

The purpose of the U.N. meeting call was unclear. With the Soviet Union present and with Iraq currently a Security Council member there would be no hope of any concerted U.N. move. The more likely reason for the meeting would be to serve as a forum where the United States and its Western allies could explain and defend any action they might take.

Hagerty read this statement to newsmen:

"The President has requested the United States mission to the United Nations to convene an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council as early as practicable Tuesday morning in order to consider the existing situation in the Middle East."

Hagerty would not elaborate. He declined to say whether a request for help had been received from Jordanian King Hussein whose throne and anti-Nasser nation is now imperiled by the Iraqi coup.

Nor would Hagerty say whether action was planned under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter which permits nations to act together in self-defense action which does not require any affirmative vote by the Security Council and hence is not subject to a Soviet veto. In such a case the Council meeting would be merely to inform the world what the United States was doing and why—and to defend such action against expected Soviet denunciation. Article 51 permits self-defense measures until the Security Council can take action.

But from the U. N. last night it was reported that the American delegation had asked for a meeting concerning Lebanon's May 22 complaint that the United Arab Republic was interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs by sending arms and reinforcements to the rebels. This request was in contrast to the White House announcement that the meeting was being asked "to consider the existing situation in the Middle East."

Council President Alfonso Araujo of Colombia later called the meeting for 10 a. m. It was after that Lebanese complaint that the U. N. sent observers to Lebanon who later reported the rebellion against the government was chiefly an internal affair.

Administration officials freely conceded yesterday they had not expected the Iraqi coup. And at the U.N. American Deputy U.N. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth took over the task of carrying out the President's instructions—as Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge was out of the city.

There was no indication that the United States planned any move under terms of the Eisenhower Doctrine since that requires a finding that the nation to be aided is under attack by a country under control of International Communism. Moscow may have had a hand in the Iraqi coup, it was felt here, but the evidence last night was lacking that the affair was anything more than an act by pro-Nasser Arab nationalists.

American forces available for any military move in the Middle East include 3600 Marines with the Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. Another 13000 Marines, just relieved, are somewhere in the Western Mediterranean en route home but their orders could be changed.

State Department officials

said yesterday that they had no word of any injury to any of the 2000 Americans in Iraq. Britain's key oil holdings in Iraq, Kuwait, which adjoins Iraq, are now clearly imperiled. There is a big British force on Cyprus within flying time to Kuwait or other Middle East points. But there was no definite information last night on any such move.

News of the pro-Nasser coup in Iraq reached Washington early Monday morning. It was given to the President when he awoke at about 7:30. Secretary Dulles was at his desk by 8:30 to study the incoming reports and consult his assistants.

At 9:45 the President met with the National Security Council, but Dulles did not attend. When he reached the White House at 10:30 Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon left the NSC meeting in the Cabinet room to talk with Dulles and several State Department Middle East experts in the President's office.

"Of course the subject was Iraq," Hagerty told newsmen. It presumably was at this conference that the meeting with the congressional leaders was decided on. During the morning, the United Press said, the Joint Chiefs of Staff met at the Pentagon.

The Congressional meeting began at 2:30 and lasted until 4:40 p. m., one of the longest if not the longest such White House gatherings in any of the foreign crises during the Administration.

When the Senators and Representatives left, several said a full discussion of the Middle East situation.

While there was some disagreement among those who would of the White House and was comment as to whether the Administration had a plan of action, there seemed to be a little doubt as to whether the President had, in effect, been sounding out their reaction around to a possible military move so he could leave without facing newsmen.

The President stayed in the office during the entire meeting and Mansfield described him as "greatly concerned" over the Iraqi events.

Nixon, leaving the White House at 5 p. m., would say only that there had been "a general understanding that the President would make whatever statement was to be made." He said there had been no decisions had been made.

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Those attending were Democratic Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana, Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Richard B. Russell of Georgia and William Fulbright of Arkansas; Republican Senators William F. Knowland of California, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin; Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Everett Dirksen of Illinois and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

Representatives present were Speaker Sam Rayburn and these other Democrats: John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Carl Vinson of Georgia, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Thomas E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, and A. S. J. Canahan of Missouri. Also these Republicans: Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Leo Allen of Illinois, John Taber of New York, John M. Vorys of Ohio and Robert B. Chipperfield of Illinois.

Invited but absent were Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson who was in Texas, Senators Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.) and Republican Representatives Leslie C. Arends of Illinois and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

Sitting in were Vice President Nixon, Secretary Dulles, his brother, CIA chief Allen Dulles, Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson, Twining, Quarles, Hagerty and other White House staff members and Assistant Secretary of State William B. Macomber, Jr.

There was speculation that any American action in the Middle East would be accompanied by British action. Secretary Dulles was in contact yesterday, Hagerty said, with Lord Hood, the British Minister.

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